TRAIL."
THEATER COMIQUE—S—"Cordelia's Aspirations."
UNION SQUARE THEATER—2 and S—"Separation."
WALLACK'S THEATER—1:30 and S—" Lady Chare."
3D AVENUE THEATER—2 and S—" Wanted, a Partiner."
5TH AVENUE THEATER—2 and S—" Princess Ida."
14TH STREET THEATER—2 and S—" For Congress."

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## Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. Buy alwaye PILES. PILES. PILES.
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DE. CORKINS, 11 East 29th-st. RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY DR. MARSH'S treatment. Thousands have been cured and relieved. 40 years' practical experience. Only office, 2 Vessy-st., Astor House.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A mass meeting was held at the Guildhall yesterday to condemn the Egyptian policy of the Government. = Steward Clark was elected to Parliament for Paisley. - M. Lagnerre was wounded in a duel. \_\_\_\_ The Government proscription against Cardinal Ledochowski has been renewed. = The French Minister of War has dismissed a number of workmen engaged on fortresses of the eastern frontier.

Congress .- The Senate discussed the National Bank bill, = A joint resolution allowing certain naval officers to receive medals was passed. A joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 for the sufferers by the floods passed both Houses. The House adopted the majority resolution in the Chalmers-Manning election case.
DOMESTIC.—Henry E. Abbey's partner in Boston

denied yesterday that Mr. Abbey had failed for \$200,000 .- Investigation into the Copiah County outrages was begun. - The relief work on the Ohio is going on finely. - Abram S. Hewit gives his views on the Tariff to Trenton artisans. The Rev. Isaac Cook, of Baltimore, is dead. The young woman who showed signs of life in a coffin Thursday is pronounced dead. \_\_\_\_ Testimony was taken in the Fargo twin case. The resignatisn of Mr. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been accepted.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Several Republicans, friends of the President, held a meeting in the Gilsey House last evening; it was decided to have the State Committee meet on March 4. ==== President Cable, of the Rock Island Railroad, talked vigorously regarding Mr. Vanderbilt's attempt to get control of the company. - A plan has been arranged to relieve the West Shore Railroad of its embarrassment. — Messrs. Mooney and McDonald testified yesterday before the Senate Committee on Cities. === Further subscriptions for the flood sufferers were made. The 7th Regiment was reviewed by Governor Cleveland. — Dr. Newman declared that he never was more tranquil. — The Rapid Transit Commissioners approved the cable system. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412% grams) 86.07 cents. Stocks generally were dull, but they were better in prices and closed

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 34°; lowest, 24°; average, 2734°.

The bill to allow persons to certify to their wills before the Surrogate before death, and to establish their sanity by legal proceedings, which is printed in another column of THE TRIBUNE this morning, is an important measure and should receive careful consideration in the State Legislature. Such a law exists in Michigan and has given much satisfaction. Certainly it would go far to prevent such outrageous and uncalled for contests over wills as frequently occur in the courts of this city. The bill if .t should become a law in its present shape would place no one under obligation to avail himself of its provisions. Wills could still be made secretly and be hidden in the good ola-fashioned way, or a man could die without any last testament, just as the whim took him. Since, therefore, the law could do no harm and might occasionally do great good, it is hard to see what reasonable objection can be made to it.

John and Annie Cowhey, two young people who were accused of murdering their sister and her husband at Laurel Hill, Long Island, have been released finally because there is no evidence to show that they are guilty. There never was enough evidence, so far as we have been able to learn, even to justify suspicion against them, much less to call for their arrest. An empty box which had once contained rat poison was found in the girl's room; and the death of Mrs. Collyer and her husband increased the brother and sister's changes of inheriting a small legacy. On the strength of these insignificant circumstances the Coroner hastened to fasten a terrible suspicion on two young people. It might have done them great harm; but fortunately their neighbors are sensible and kind and would not believe the charges against them. So the brother and sister on their return from court yesterday had a warm welcome at

Sad as the accident is that was caused by the tumbling down of a part of two houses in Cincinnati yesterday morning, that city may well congratulate itself if this is the only disaster of the kind which follows the floods. The foundations of a great number of dwellings and business places of all kinds must be so weakened by

the water as to be in a dangerous condition. them or extra weight is placed on the floors. It is to be hoped that self-interest will cause property-owners all through the flooded districts to examine carefully the condition of their buildings, even if to all appearpublic works, such as bridges and embankments, of course the authorities will have them minutely scratinized. The worst of it is, every time this flood is repeated the danger will be immensely increased.

Mr. Mooney, Mr. Thompson's Superintendent of Roads and Avenues, has not yet found the memorandum book which is so needed in the investigation of the city affairs now being conducted by the Senate Committee. It contained receipts showing how much material of a certain kind the contractors Barry and McDonald furnished to the city, and consequently how much money they received. Without it, nothing of these transactions can be known for Messrs. Barry and McDonald took bank bills and not checks, and they have lost their memories on these points as effectually as Mr. Mooney has lost his book. It is always possible, of course, for important records to walk off or be eaten up by mice; but it is a painfully suspicious fact that, whenever an investigation is in progress, the books that get lost are generally the books whose disappearance is an advantage to the person under investigation.

The announcement that the Russian Government have received definite assurances of the submission of the tribes of Merv is made at a time when the attention of Englishmen is taken up with the events in the Soudan. It marks another long stride in the advance of the Northern Power in Central Asia. The Merv oasis is to be considered from this time as a Russian province on the borders of Afghanistan and not a long way from India. There are two excellent reasons which should prevent the recurrence of the periodical British panic over Russian aggressions in the heart of Asia. One is the expansion of geographical knowledge concerning this new conquest. Merv is not a mysterious city with resources of trade and population in the surrounding district. Mr. O'Donovan has shown it to be a circle of small villages inhabited by nomadic tribes, who are neither valuable as allies nor formidable as foes. The other reason is the complete abandonment of Afghanistan by the British as a breeding-place for international intrigue.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES. Persons who think once where they talk twice remark that Presidential "booms" are strangely belated. The people who make Presidents think twice where they talk once, and they have observed that, of late years, all the "booms' have ended in bursts. The men who get nominations, in these later days, are not the men whose friends are most active in "setting up the pins." Modern politicians have learned that "the pins" are never set up except to be knocked down.

As between candidates after the nomination. too, the same rule applies. The man who has the most elaborate preparations and the loudest brass band in his favor is generally beaten. A good many voters have a distinct preference for the man who sets in motion the least machinery. So shrewd politicians have discovered that a candidate may be so nominated, and so supported, as to insure his defeat, and candidates who are worth anything do not desire a nomination on such terms that it means a thrashing.

It may be suspected that these ideas account for much in President Arthur's course which has perplexed some persons. He has some reputation as a politician of observing mind. In the discharge of his high duties he has shown not a little sense. It is quite conceivable that he does not want a nomination upon terms that would insure defeat. Being not devoid of shrewdness, he probably is aware that a nomiby Federal officeholders nation made at the South would not be worth having. Neither would a nomination juggled out of unwilling Northern constituencies by use of patronage or manipulation of delegates. Any use of machinery which his office puts within his reach, he doubtless sees, would damage him in Convention, and kill him if nominated. Accordingly, unless he particularly wants to be beaten in Convention or by the people, it would be natural for him to reject altogether methods to which some of his friends might advise him to resort. If the Republican voters, of their own motion and without any influence due to his office or his former associates, see fit to prefer him as their candidate, that nomination will be worth having. It will be a high honor in itself, and it will be an election. But any other nomination would not be worth having.

The Republican voters are not in quite as much hurry as some of their leaders. They are aware, too, that the man who is in a hurry to have you "committed" is not necessarily the best man. When the Republican party has reserved its choice until the last moment, it has not made any mistakes. There are men not now particularly conspicuous who may be, for aught we can now know, precisely the right men to nominate for President and Vice-President next summer, after the contests at Washington have taken shape, and men have had opportunity to show how they would deal with pending questions. Any candidate who ought to be nominated will not be harmed, if the people calmly wait until all possible candidates have been studied and tested. At all events, they will wait. And the man who begins to run very fast in February is likely to get out of breath before November.

MR. FORSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Forster's speech on the vote of censure is ing military slaves cannot be successfully refuted. Since the march of General Hicks's army to the White Nile district was not only permitted but was rendered possible by the fact that Lower Egypt was garrisoned by British troops, the consequences of the first disaster should have been immediately faced. A British column should have been sent to the relief of Tokar and Sinkat, and the evacuation of Khartoum and the remaining posts should not have been proclaimed. Mr. Forster is right. The Government's policy has been half-hearted and halting. He does not, however, confine his strictures to military operations. He touches the core of the Egyptian question when he denounces the existing financial arrangements and charges the Government with permitting exactions from the fellaheen in order to secure the rights of gambling bondholders.

The financial atuation of Egypt has not improved during two years of British occupation. Some retrenchments have been effected in the

They may not fall immediately; but unless they | European residents from taxation has been | means swift witnesses, they are making out a collapse whenever a sudden jar is given to been increased, and the wretched fellaheen are the Danville riot was the result of white aggres-The Treasury to-day is practically bankrupt and engineered, for political purposes. there is a pressing need of \$25,000,000 required for present military operations and for the Alexandria indemnities, which Mr. Forster pronounced cruelly unjust. By the operation of year of extraordinary high water, and many the Law of Liquidation an exhausted State is lish Free Traders intense satisfaction. One has structures which were not apparently weakened | compelled to pay to the bondholders a tribute | adopted | Protection as its economic policy and in 1883 may be affected in 1884. As to all representing either fresh exactions in taxes or money temporarily borrowed at higher rates. other under Free Trade has made great progress The Liberal Government has not taken any in wealth and industrial development. The steps toward the suspension of the Law of subject is one which has been repeatedly dis-Liquidation. It has not offered to reduce the rate of interest on the Suez shares purchased by Lord Beaconsfield. It has not done anything to being regarded as an accurate test of the reconvert the deficiency into a surplus by remitting | spective merits of the two economic systems. any portion of the interest due to foreign | One of the latest references to the matter which bondholders. It has steadily increased that deficiency by charging the expense of the army of occupation to the account of the Egyptian Treasury, and by making the fellaheen pay the of the economic policy of the colonies have indemnities for damages done to European property at Alexandria.

Mr. Forster supports the Liberal Government in the present crisis mainly because they have sent General Gordon to Khartoum. This is evidently the ground on which the Ministry are | Club. hoping to secure a majority in the approaching division. Mr. Gladstone and Sir Charles Dilke have read dispatches from General Gordon expressing not only confidence in the ultimate success of his mission, but denouncing any attempt to restore Egyptian supremacy in the purity of his metives. His name is one to making a desperate effort to extricate themretention of Khartoum and the Eastern Soudan, whereas the Government had given orders for published yesterday prove conclusively that he is not striving to carry out his original ideas, Protection has retarded the industrial developbut to give effect to the Government's decision' in his own way. He is striving earnestly to do something for the Soudanese, whom he sincerely pities as the victims of misgovernment and rapacity. At the same time, he is acting under the restrictions of a Ministerial policy, which | Let this point be waived. Our present purpose at the outset was not in accord with his judg-

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NAVY. There is at last manifested by Congress a disposition to do something toward reconstructing the Navy, but it must be said that the more serious reforms proposed do not appear to meet with much sympathy. One of the worst defects in the existing constructive departments of the Navy consists in the want of harmony and union between bureaus. A common result of this bas been the construction of different parts of the same ship on incompatible plans, and the consequent failure of the whole. need of unity of administration and conception in all such matters ought not to require any demonstration, yet apparently the past experience has not suggested a reform in this particular. But without reform here it is idle to expect better results hereafter. Senator Hale's report from the Committee on Naval Affairs refers to the rapid deterioration of war vessels as a reason for constant construction. But why should these vessels decay so quickly when the vessels of other governments do not? The rational presumption is that rapid deterioration implies originally bad construction, and if this is the explanation it is not enough to provide merely for constant reproduction. It is necessary to see that the work is better done here-

The House being in Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Calkins offered several criticisms of its provisions, and incidentally advised the consolidation of some of the bureaus, censure of the Committee on Appropriations for omitting any appropriation for ordnance outfit. It is well known that the guns now in use and in store are practically of no value, being oldfashioned, of small penetrating power as measured by modern armor, and also of insufficient calibre. It is also well known that the founding of ordnance is a work of time, and At present we have no proper ordnance either for the Navy or for the coast fortifications, and unless Congress makes some provision for this need it must be years before it can be supplied. The Senate Committee appears satisfied with the report of the Advisory Board on the new cruisers. Let us hope that this satisfaction is instified. Certainly sharp criticisms have been made on these vessels by foreign authorities in naval architecture, and we have not seen any adequate reply to them so far. Congress, however, must trust to some such board in these matters. It is important that no further mistakes should be made in this direction, but that every new step should be carefully planned to assist the reconstruction of the Navy upon a basis of practical usefulness and efficiency.

SIGNIFICANT TESTIMONY.

Mr. White's witnesses who have been called on the Danville riot inquiry testify to the extstence of a peculiar state of things in Danville. According to them the white men stood in mortal fear of the negroes, and consequently were obliged to go armed all the time; and when a quatrel occurred between a negro and a white man all the other white men were bound to take it up. Also it appears that the white men were so terrified that they thought it necessary to begin shooting at the negroes, because there were so many of the latter that the poor whites the aggressive. But though according to the the most serious attack upon Mr. Gladstone's testimony there were at one time fifteen negroes Egyptian policy that has yet been made. His to three white men, and afterward about fifteen charge that England from the day of Tel-el- white men to two hundred negroes, and though Kebir was responsible for the events in the the negroes were armed, it was always easy to Soudan and ought to have prevented the disperse them by firing a few shots. One natattempt to reconquer the country with unwill- ural inference from this is that the negroes must have been slow to retaliate, and that probably they did not do so until some of their number had been shot

The Danville whites complain of the insolence of the negroes. Doubtless this insolence consists largely in their audacious assumption of the rights of citizenship. The Danville whites evidently expect them to behave as they did when they were slaves, and those who will not do this are marked as "disaffected," and an early occasion is taken for "giving them a lesson. One witness is candid enough, when asked if "a degree of deference was demanded from the colored people that would not have been "demanded from any other race," to answer that "this might be so"; and we think there can be no reasonable doubt that it is so. Also it appears that though there was no (admitted agreement among the whites to attack the negroes for the purpose of keeping them from the polls, it was generally understood that this would follow from the shooting. Altogether,

removed; but the actual revenues have not strong case in accordance with the theory that overwhelmed with the burden of taxation. sion, and that it was utilized, and quite probably

ECONOMIC CONTRASTS.

A comparison between the Australian colonics of Victoria and New-South Wales affords Engbeen only moderately prosperous, while the cussed in London journals and in the political reviews, the experience of the two colonies we have seen is in a volume of travel written by Mr. Richard Tangye, a successful Birmingham manufacturer. His reflections upon the results been eagerly accepted in England as a practical demonstration of the superiority of Free Trade, His more cogent remarks have been reprinted as an economic tract, which has been circulated by the Peace Association, if not by the Cobden

Mr. Tangyer shows that the revenues of the Free-Trade colony of New South Wales have increased during the decade 50 per cent; that the imports are 80 per cent larger than they were; that there has been a corresponding increase of 90 per cent in the export trade; that Soudan. The Ministry cannot say too much the gain in population has been 53 per cent; about the energy of this heroic soldier and the that the excess of immigration over emigration has quadrupled; and the volume of business onjure with in England and the Ministry are and the material resources have been enormously increased. On the other hand, the revselves from their present plight by applauding enue of Victoria under a system of Protection his policy. Yet the fact remains that when he has remained stationary, and the gains in trade, left London he was heartily in favor of the population, immigration and general business have not been as large as in New-South Wales. Upon these general evidences of prosperity their abandonment. The Parliamentary returns | he grounds his conclusion that Free Trade has promoted the welfare of one colony, whereas

ment of the other. Mr. Tangye, like many other English writers who have contrasted the economic experience of the two colonies, has overlooked some characteristic differences in the natural resources. is simply to extend the application of these practical tests, which have convinced the Birmingham manufacturer that Free Trade is a wiser policy than Protection. During the last decade the revenues of the United States have enormously increased; there has been a reduction of National indebtedness without a parallel in history; the export trade has rapidly expanded and the volume of imports has not diminished; the census has shown an extraordinary gain in population; the excess of immigration over emigration has steadily increased; and vast accumulations of capital have resulted from a systematic development of home industries. If a comparison be made between the United States and Great Britain during that period, it will be found that the latter has been outstripped in the gains made in revenue, debtpaying power, volume of business, population, immigration, reserves of capital and material resources. If, therefore, the argument based upon these practical tests holds good with reference to the Australian colonies, it is equally cogent when applied to the economic conditions of the United States and Great Britain, and ought to convince the Birmingham manufacturer that American Protection is superior to English Free Trade.

THE SHOW BUSINESS, An attempt was once made by an English journalst to find out who the patrons of the peculiar kind of literature known as the "penny dreadfuls" were. It would be even more interesting to discover who the people are for whose delectation the American showmen continually scour the earth in search of have shown above, be a novelties. For, if we may judge very judicious step to take, if it is not an at hand, a large proportion of this kind of business, absolutely essential one to real naval reform. A | and by no means the least profitable, consists in still more vital criticism, however, was his securing for exhibition things and people who have acquired notoriety in almost imaginable way. Thus we recently published a statement to the effect that the second mate who brought action against his captain for cruelty has been engaged as a great attraction by some "musenm" in this city. In the same way Sergeant Mason was eggerly sought, and the skeleton of Guiteau, and the clothes worn by President Garfield when he was shot. And it may almost be said that the setting-up of the plant is tedious. that the showman finds profit in the exhibition of everybody who has been, or done, or suffered, anything whatever, so that the taste of the patrons of this kind of show must be omniverous and indis

criminating. It cannot be a rational desire for information that is at the bottom of this insatiable and indifferent curiosity. Is it, perhaps, a longing for that variety which is not afforded by the ordinary occupations of the masses? In Central Africa, where the people live chiefly upon cereals and fruits, salt is a luxury as well as a necessity. It is costly, and the natives are accustomed to eat it by itself, "Come," they will say, "come home with me. We have sait for supper to-night." In the same way it may well be that the average man, whose life is one of quiet, monotonous toil, yearns for a change of any kind, and seizes whatever opportunity is given him, with eager avidity. The passion for novelty need not be proof of mere intellectual instability, but it may be a purposeful effort on the part of nature to secure the mental alteratives requisite for the maintenance of health and sanity.

It would be a discouraging view to take that the nasses run to stare at every notoriety simply because it is notorious, or because they approve of the kind of deeds through which the notoriety has been acquired. Curiosity has always been and will probably always be, not only versal, but necessary to the due pregress of thought and invention. But if we were to form conclusions solely upon the character of the shows supplied it would be difficult to escape the conviction that there is a great mass of humanity as yet uninfluenced by any impulse toward a higher might have been murdered had they not taken civilization, and content with amusements of the most primitive and even archaic kind,

Senator McPherson's coinage bill is in some respects one of the most singular measures ever proposed. The provision for the suspension of the oinage of the standard dollar is a good one, and if the bill stopped there it would be a salutary measure. But it goes on to make gold and silver bullion legal tender, for what purpose it is impossible to conceive. The wildest silver men never entertained such an idea as this, and it is to be hoped that the framer of the bill will be brought to see the propriety of abandoning this eccentric notion and contining himself to the suspension of the standard

The Cleveland Leader inquires, "What will the Democrats do with Samuel J. Filden ?" Well, they won't do anything with him But the question now agitating the breasts of a good many Democrats is, what will Samuel J. Tilden do with the Democracy -will be open large and frequent bar'ls during the Presidential campaiga, or will be not?

Dr. Schliemann's Trojan researches have stimulated archeologists to undertake similar enterprises with a view to the verification of history both sacred and profane. The Abbé Moigne has for several months been engaged in an attempt to discover traces of the Passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites, the explorations of his company being made in the Bitter Lakes. As the locality of the Passage is still a disputed question, the fact

civil administration, and the exemption of the considering that these are unwilling and by no that the Abbé has thus far failed to find anything the site. The latest project of this kind is that of the Vienna Archæological Society which has just determined to dredge the scene of the Lattle of Salamis in hope of recovering relics of some of the Persian galleys that were sunk in that famous naval action. As there has never been any doubt or dispute as to the place where the Battle of Salamis occurred, the presumption is that nothing but the possible depth of sedimentary deposit will prevent the success of this experiment. The battle was fought about 2,300 years ago, and therefore it is not probable that any of the debris will be found in very good order, but if it has been buried under several feet of sand it may have been preserved from total destruction.

> It is a little early in the Presidential campaign of 1884 and a little late in the Presidential campaign of 1880 for really first-class mares' nests But that one just discovered in Buffalo is certainly to be regarded as a lovely specimen.

The committee of the Austrian Reichsrath, appointed to consider the extraordinary measures adopted by the Government for Vienna and other places, in view of Socialist disturbances, approves these measures, "provided they shall be limited in their application to Anarchists." But in all such cases the trouble is that the limited application method proves impracticable. Under martial law all manner of arbitrary and vexations things are | sell at a loss. liable to be done, because the adoption of martial law is for the express purpose of enabling the Government to disregard civil rights, to act upon mere suspicion, to make inquisitorial searches, and to exercise a tyranny which requires a very pressing emergency to reconcile the public to.

If in the Revised Version the text is made to read, 'Let your immoderation be known unto all men," then certain parties to a certain church quarrel that is now raging in this city may well lay the unction to their souls that they are rendering the injunction a strict and most hearty obedience.

The Spectator has a bad memory. Discussing in dustry as a matter of race, it says: "We greatly doubt if English laborers would toil for any wages for fifteen hours a day, as the Auvergnats do; and are quite sure they would kill somebody if forced to work fourteen hours in stiffing dens as the silk throwsters of North Italy are." It would not be hard to find evidence that plenty of Englishmen, and, what is more, Englishwomen, still work fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and some of this evidence The Spectator must have had before it only a few weeks since. And less than twenty years ago there was an attempt, but partially successful, to limit the hours of labor in several mechanical occupations, and the testimony then taken showed that it was the rule, not the exception, to exact long hours from the working classes.

Statistics are being printed which if trustworthy prove that the population of Paris is decreasing. Can this be so ? Why it was only a few years ago that a bright Bostonian declared in the most positive manner that good Americans when they die go to

The Cairo Government reassures the people of Suakim by stating that England has promised to protect that place, and that, therefore, it is now quite safe. This may be so, but absolute safety dspends upon something more tangible than promises, and even the power of England might be unavailable if it were called into service too late. Suakim is no doubt easily enough defended, but unfortunately the British Government has been sutfering from one of its periodical attacks of vacilla-

PERSONAL,

Among mementos left by Wendell Phillips are two canes, formerly carried, one by Charles Sumner and the other by Daniel O'Connell. Lady Siemens has given to the Society of Tele-

graphic Engineers, for its library, 230 volumes

from the library of her husband, the late Sir William Siemens. The gallant Lieutenant Rhodes, who did such good service at the Gay Head disaster, with his

fellow-officers of the United States revenue cutter Dexter, will be entertained at dinner to-night by the Commercial Club, of Boston. Every Catholic society in Chicago will parade to morrow in honor of Archbishop Feehan's return from Rome, and on Tuesday the prelate will be

given a public reception and dinner in the school hall of the Cathedral of the Holy Name. Cyrus Cobb's picture of "Warren in the Old outh Church" is to be purchased by subscription

and placed in the famous old meeting-house. A young lady recently asked in what character Mr. William Warren was represented in it but Boston William Warren was represented in it, but Boston people say she was only a visitor in that city. The story that Treasurer Spinner's phenominally crooked signature on greenbacks was made so by nervousness and fright on an occasion when a safe

containing millions of money was left unlocked over night is exploded by a Hallimore American cor-respondent, who has in his possession the General's autograp, written nearly forty years ago, and Christine Nilsson told a Chicago reporter that outside New-York she had to sing in theatres where her voice seemed to stick in her throat. She thought

Americans the most intrusive autograph-hunters in the world. She was often asked to give more for the world. She was often asked to give money for various objects, but preferred relieving the sick and destitute to helping build churches. Miss Marie Van Zandt is said to be a spoiled child.

Her first artistic triumphs turned her head, and she has since given to society the time she should have devoted to study. Hence she has made little if any musical progress since her appearance four years ago. But she has become a great favorite in the social world, and is welcomed in drawing-rooms from which other singers and actresses are rigidly "General Gordon's telegram to Khartoum," says The Pall Mall Gazette, "is thoroughly characteris-

tie, recalling the laconic terseness of his famous speech when he entered upon his duties as Governor General of the Soudan. It was expected that he would make a long address, but he dismissed the assembly with a single sentence: 'I will try to hold the balance even.' These pregnant sayings of Gordon will serve as the finger-posts of the history of his mission. When his views on the Sondan appeared in our columns he remarked, 'A shot has been fired.' When he was sent to the Sondan he said, 'I have received orders to cut the dog's tail off, and I will do it, coûte que coûte.' At Port Said, when some one asked him if he would not prevent the evacuation asked him if he would not prevent the evaluation of Khartoum, he answered drily, 's shall probably obey my instructions,' At Cairo, when he refused an escort, he exclaimed, 'I will go with an army or go alone,' And now the latest of the series of these nterances, and perhaps the most characteristic of them all—'You are men, not women. Be not afraid. I am coming.'"

GENERAL NOTES.

The latest proposition elicited by the elevated railroad discussion in Boston is that the principal objections should be avoided by adding a second story to the existing surface roads running out of the city, with orangles where these are necessary, to connect isolated

According to Longfellow "some days must be dark and dreary " everywhere; but in Berlin the number is large enough to dismay even a poet. By statistical accounts kept for thirty years it appears that there are on an average annually 135 rainy days in the German capital, 7.6 days of rain and snow, and 22.8 days of

The Bayreuth police recently released from the House of Correction a man who had served a term of eight years, during which he had so persistently and skilfully feigned blindness, deafness, muteness and idiocy, that the closest scrutiny by day and night failed to convict him of the ruse, though he was suspected all the white. No sconer was he out of prison than he re-turned to thieving, and now he is again in jail and still delying the authorities with his old trick.

The demolition of the great central tower of Peterborough Cathedral preparatory to its restoration revealed a most unexpected state of affairs. So far from being a monument of the honest work which has long held up for an example to modern masons, it was found that the tower was of the most wretched construcion. The core of the great Norman piers was nothing but dust, and the foundation nothing but small stones hald on loose gravel. When the walls of the lantern were examined it appeared that though the outside was of good stone, beneath this thin facing was nothing but rubble and "pit mortar." Under the circumstances,

says The St. James's Gazette, it is astonishing that the work should have lasted so long. A recent dispatch from the special correspondent of The London Standard at Trinkitat reports this incident: "Yesterday morning a spy was disco outside our camp, lying on the sand. Although only a boy of fitteen years, he fought desperately when surinded, and wounded one man with his spear. He was rounded, and wounded one man with his spear. He was himself bayonetted, and is not expected to recover. His railant behavior excited the admiration of the entira force. When asked if he wanted anything, he repiled, 'Let me spear one Egyptian before I die.' This is a good example of the spirit animating the people whom we are going to fight with our inferior troops."

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

WHAT PROTECTION HAS DONE FOR POTTERY. Daniel Willets, secretary Excelsior Pottery Works, Trenton, N. J.-When the duty on pottery was increased to its pres net rate, it was done because American potteries needed that protection. The Tariff Commission was satisfied of that fact when they made the recommendation afterward adopted by Congress. Since the sivance in duty, there has been no advance in American prices. The American market has been largely overstocked with English goods, which were brought in under the old tariff. The reduction preposed in the Morrison bill would compel American potters to sell their goods at a loss on the present basis of labor. American goods to-day, unless made in a large way, will not pay any profit. If Congress passes this bill, we cannot afford to work at a loss, and must reques labor to meet the difference or shut up our shops. The advance of tarfif did not stop English importations, 10,000 crates more being received in 1883 than in the previous year. But it enacled American potteries to hold prices and not

THE REMARKABLE NUMBER OF FAST HORSES. Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Iowa, president National Trotting Association .- The Association was never so prosperous as at present. The coming season will be the best for trotting ever known. Why, just think of it! There are 2:30 horses trotting below 2:20, and it was said in our meeting to-day that there are 5,000 trotting below 2:30. The number is at least way up in the hundreds

A NEW PARK AT COENTIES SLIP.

L. J. N. Stark, ex-president of the Produce Exchange,
-It now looks as though the Legislature would pass the bill setting aside that portion of Coentles Slip recently filled in, as a public park. The bill has passed the Senate and is now in the Assembly. In the meantime the ground ii utilized by the Dock Department as an out-door ouse. The petition to the Legislature was signed by all of the property-owners in the vicinity, who not only want a breathing-place for themselves during day, but have an interest in the health o' the many families living in that crowded portion of the city. When the bill passes the city will be asked to make the needed improvements, and the property-owners will make great improvements in the buildings, thus enhance ing the value of property down-town.

RUSY WITH FARCES AND OPERETTAS.

Sidney Rosenfeld, dramatist.—I am at work on an adaptation of a German farce for Augustin Daly, but the date of its production is uncertain. I have just finished the ifbretto of a comic opera called "The Mystic Isle." The music, which is very clever, is by an amateur, Rob ert Grant. Besides that I have sold a burlesque on "Fedora" to Harry Forteseue, who will take it on the road as soon as his engagement with Rice will permit him.

FLOODS AND MUSIC IN CINCINNATL

Robert Miles, Cincinnati manager .- I hadn't exactly to swim out of Cincinnati but I had to row a good many miles in a skiff, or rather a succession of skiffs, before I struck a train. Then I came round by Kentucky and the South. Business is at a standstill of course. Though the streets are passably dry the dense fog renders people timid and averse to going out. My theatre has electric lights in front of it. Half a block away they are invisible. There seems to be much feeling over Mapleson's abandonment of his contract. His advance sale was lighter than reported, and I suppose he did not care to risk it. Abbey had serious thoughts of postponing his season also, but as his sales were over \$40,000 he thought he had better try it. I am afraid he will not make more than is already in the treasury. . . . I am here on business generally, but chiefly to look after the new Bijou Opera House. I am well satisfied so far, as "Orpheus and Eurydice" has been a great success. It has already been put on the road, but nothing has yet been decided on as to its suc-

HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF BLAINE.

Charles P. Shaw, lawyer, -Oh, I'm a Jim Biaine man, but Jim Blaine won't accept. But if he would we should have ships enough, and men enough, and money enough to maintain the honor and dignity of our country at home

THE FREIGHTS THAT GO TO MEXICO.

Commodore John Deaken, commanding steamship City of Puebla .- Are we taking more than the usual cargo of grain ! Oh, no! The locusts have made sad havoe with the grain crops in Mexico the past two or three seasons, and there is a great demand for room for grain on our ships. It is shipped mostly to Campeche, Progreso and Frontera. We are also taking a good lot of railroad material this time for the new road building between Campeche and Merida, a distance of about ninety miles, which is to conneet with the road running betwee Me The present traffic along the line would not now amount to much, but it will no doubt develop when railroad facili-

DESTRUCTION OF PITTSBURG PROPERTY. General James S. Negley, of Pittsburg. - The floods at Pittsburg, this year, have exceeded anything in fifty years. The Monongahela and Allegheny brought down to swift currents great masses of ice that cut into buildings and factories partially submerged, doing very serious damage. Our loss in this way will be great.

CHAT AT THE WINGS. MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

IDLE TALK ABOUT THE TWO OPERA HOUSES-WHAT . THE MANAGERS SAY.

The report of an expected consolidation beween the new Metropolitan Opera House and the Acad emy of Music appears on further investigation to have not the least foundation. Herman Le Rey, the secretary of the Academy of Music, denied it totally yesterday. "If any such scheme is on foot," said he, "I have myself heard no whisper of it, and I fancy I should have been among the first to be consulted." G. G. Haven also ex-pressed himself as ignorant of any such movement. "I know nothing of the affairs of the Academy," said he, but as far as we are concerned I fail to see interests would be advanced by anything of the sort." Several other stockholders and directors expressed them

selves in the same manner.

The principal topic of conversation among those interested in operatic affairs is as to the successor of Mr. Abbey. Mr. Tillotson says that Mr. Abbey must have a very different contract from that now in force before he signs for another year. "It has milked him dry," said he, "and I do not think he will get caught another time. I prefer, however, to let Mr. Abbey speak for himself when he returns from the West, which will not be until the end of this month."

Mr. Gye has an application before the directors. Maurice Gran is said to be another applicant. fapleson had aspirations at one time, but it is not supposed that his claims were ever seriously considered, while the report concerning Signor Campanin's willingness to take the part of manager seems to rest on the slimmest of foundations. It is well known that Campanini assisted Mr. Abbey with the benefit of hi experience in choosing the company, but beyond that he has never shown the business capabilities necessary to an

operatie director. A NEW THEATRE IN THE BOWERY. "I have closed my negotiations for the site of ew theatre in the Bowery," said John A. Stevens.

" It will be on the same block with the old Windsor. The site of the burned theatre will be occupied by one of the finest hotels in that part of the town. The new theatre w ll be ready in September, and I shall pursue there the same general plan that I found so profitable at the former iouse, playing combinations entirely. I shall devote the house, playing combinations entirely. I shall devote the New Park Theatre to new productions. I have recently bought two new plays and I am ready to buy more. I shall organize a company to play each new drama and then send it on the road. I shall still play myself, appearing in 'Unknown' and the 'Ruling Passion' in the larger cities. I do not believe there are too many theatres in Now-York, if the mana-cras will only take the trushle to read and select gr of plays. Secure a good drama and you will not be ruined by salaries. The play is the thing, I aid not appare the English beauty, Mrs. Alfred Maddick, because I did not think she had sufficient stage experience to take the position to which she asylred." MR. BICK LEAVES THE BLIOU.

Mr. Rice has retired from the Bilou Opera House, and Miles & Barton have assumed the salary list, and will make good Mr. Rice's engagements, Mr. Rice will devote blusself to his 'oad companies, and with Mr. Steison will probably produce "Princess Ida" in Philadelphia. Miles & Barton are about to announce the last few weeks of "Orpheus and Eurydice," which will then be sent to Boston and to others of the larger eities. It will be replaced here by "La Vio," an adaptation of Offenbach's "La Vie Partisionne," by Varnie, of London. This ran over a hundren nights at the Avenue Tocatre in London, and has mat given way to "Nell Gwyfane." The campany for "La Vie "is now being engaged. Digoy field, who has been out of the east of Oysheus and Eurydice for some time, will return to it on Monday evaning.

OCD COMEDY AT DALY'S. "The Country Girl" will be produced at Dair's Theat